United Nations A/55/893–S/2001/343

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 8 February 2001, I have the honour to draw your attention to new massive violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 31 January, 1, 5, 7, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25 February and 1, 13, 16, 19, 22, 24, 28 March 2001.

On 31 January and 1 February, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on 1 February to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 February, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, Mesaoria and Famagusta, before returning to the FIR of Ankara. On the same day, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 7 February, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-160 aircraft returned later on the same day and entered once again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 11 February, 10 F-16, one C-160, one C-130 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

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(a) Ten F-16 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards a southeastern direction;

(b) One C-160, one C-130 and one CN-235 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction;

(c) One CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and patrolling in a search-and-rescue mission before exiting.

On 16 February, 10 F-16, two CN-235, one C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Ten F-16 military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One C-160, one C-130 and one CN-235 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Karpasia before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction;

(c) One CN-235 aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and patrolling in a search-and-rescue mission before exiting.

On 19 February, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 February, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 February, one C-650 and one C-130 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-130 aircraft returned from the same direction, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 and 25 February, one GLF-4 and one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The GLF-4 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting towards a southern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction;

(b) The C-650 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 1 March, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-130 aircraft coming afterwards from the same direction, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 13 March, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction.

On 16 March, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 March, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 March, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a southeastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On the same day, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 March, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-130 returned from the same direction, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 28 March, 18 F-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before taking part in the military manoeuvres code-named "Cevik Pence" and returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions, which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. I would like to note that these violations are taking place at a time when the international community expects the Turkish side to reverse its decision not to attend the next round of negotiations under

your auspices and to withdraw its unacceptable preconditions for the continuation of the talks. The Government of Turkey should abide by the Charter of the United Nations and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and contribute towards a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/894–S/2001/344

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters on the same subject, I have the honour to convey to you hereunder a list of the violations and infringements that were committed by Israel against Lebanon in the period from 19 March to 8 April 2001. Lebanon regards these incidents as an extension of Israel's aggression against its people and territory.

19 March 2001

At 1325 hours hostile aircraft overflew the Bayt al-Din area at low altitudes and were engaged by anti-aircraft units of the Lebanese Army. They withdrew at 1340 hours.

20 March 2001

At 0100 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the zone of the Tibnin detachment at moderate altitudes.

At 1030 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area at moderate altitudes and overflew the zone of the Jba` detachment at low altitudes.

27 March 2001

At 1130 hours and again at 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the zone of the Jba` detachment at low altitudes.

At 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the zones of the Qulaylah and Tibnin detachments at moderate altitudes.

30 March 2001

Between 1345 and 1400 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier.

01-33080 (E) 120401 160401

31 March 2001

At intervals between 0855 and 1000 hours Israeli forces at the Mazra`at Fashkul and Ramta hill outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire towards the outskirts of Majidiyah in the liberated areas and at areas around the outposts themselves.

1 April 2001

At 0105 hours and between 0615 and 0645 hours Israeli forces strafed the area around their outpost at Ramta hill in the occupied Shab`a farmlands with medium-machine-gun fire.

Between 1510 and 1615 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

Between 2000 and 2100 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

2 April 2001

Between 1030 and 1400 hours Israeli enemy forces were engaged in blasting rocks and in earthmoving work in an area to the south-west of their Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands. Two Israeli helicopters also flew over the farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied territories.

Between 1845 and 1900 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Mazra`at Fashkul outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas. Between 1850 and 2005 hours two Israeli enemy helicopters flew over the farmlands.

Between 2155 and 2205 hours an Israeli enemy forces patrol fired several bursts of light and medium automatic-weapons fire at both sides of the road leading from the Radar outpost to Birkat al-Sawwanah in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

3 April 2001

Between 1015 and 1020 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Summaqah hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1025 and 1040 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Shab`a farmlands at very high altitudes.

Between 1550 and 1700 hours three Israeli helicopters flew over the Shab`a farmlands.

Between 1655 and 1730 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Naqurah area at very high altitudes.

4 April 2001

Between 1530 and 1700 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and Mount Lebanon at very high altitudes.

Between 1935 and 2010 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territories.

5 April 2001

Between 0550 and 0605 hours Israeli forces at the Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1100 and 1900 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

7 April 2001

Between 1200 and 1900 hours an Israeli Poclain excavator was engaged in fortification work in the area around the outpost at Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a farmlands. The situation was kept under observation.

8 April 2001

Between 1230 and 1645 hours an Israeli Poclain-type bulldozer was engaged in earthmoving and fortification work and a metal fence was erected around the outpost at Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1700 and 1730 hours Israeli forces at the Fashkul outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Like the previous Israeli violations of which it represents a continuation, this latest series is in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty and poses a threat to stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/55/895–S/2001/345

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda items 64 and 114

Question of Cyprus

Human rights questions

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 10 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 28 December 2000 (A/55/720-S/2000/1253), I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the European Parliament resolution on the abduction of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus, entitled "Human rights: Kidnapping of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus", adopted on 5 April 2001 (see annex).

The resolution condemns the abduction and subsequent arrest of Mr. Tsiakourmas, with the apparent support of the Turkish occupation forces, and urges the Government of Turkey to make all efforts so that its subordinate local administration in the occupied part of Cyprus release Mr. Tsiakourmas immediately, without any preconditions.

As you are aware, Mr. Tsiakourmas' illegal arrest took place within the British Sovereign Base Area on 13 December 2000, following written threats from the occupied areas to kidnap Greek Cypriots.

Upon instructions from my Government, I appeal once again to Your Excellency to use your influence and authority upon Turkey for the immediate release of Mr. Tsiakourmas. I also kindly request that you inform all relevant human rights mechanisms about this flagrant violation of international law.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 64 and 114, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotirios **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-32962 (E) 110401

Annex to the letter dated 10 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Human rights: Kidnapping of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus

European Parliament resolution on the abduction of Mr. Tsiakourmas in Cyprus

The European Parliament,

– *Having regard* to its previous resolutions on the situation in Cyprus, its resolution on Cyprus' application for membership of the European Union of 12 July 1995 and its resolutions on Turkey,

– *Having regard* to the declaration of the European Union-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee of 5 June 2000,

– *Having regard* to the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus,

A. *Recalling* that Mr. Panicos Tsiakourmas was abducted on 13 December 2000 from the territory of the sovereign British base of Dhekelia near Pyla in Cyprus and forcibly taken to the Turkish-occupied area, where he was handed over and arrested by the police and has remained in detention ever since,

B. *Whereas* the authorities of the sovereign British base have publicly affirmed that Mr. Tsiakourmas was violently and arbitrarily abducted from sovereign British territory,

C. *Whereas* there is every indication that drugs were planted on the person of Mr. Tsiakourmas after his abduction,

D. *Whereas*, although the allegations of possession of drugs against Mr. Tsiakourmas have not been proved, proceedings have commenced in the illegal courts in the area occupied by the Turkish army on trumped-up charges,

E. *Whereas* Mr. Tsiakourmas has chronic health problems and his health continues to deteriorate, according to United Nations and other doctors who have been examining him,

1. *Condemns* the abduction and subsequent arrest of Mr. Tsiakourmas by the Turkish Cypriots, with the apparent support of the Turkish occupation forces, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law;

2. *Urges* the Government of Turkey to make all efforts to ensure that this case is brought to a positive conclusion; demands that the local administration in the occupied area of Cyprus release Mr. Tsiakourmas immediately, without any preconditions; urges that he be given adequate medical attention while still in detention;

3. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to continue to seek a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

4. *Instructs* its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the member States, the Governments and Parliaments of Cyprus and Turkey and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

United Nations A/55/896–S/2001/346

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 46
The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing with reference to yesterday's press briefings by your spokesman Fred Eckhard and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regarding the understanding between you and the Pakistan Government for providing assistance to the Afghan refugees.

I wish to recall that during your meeting with the Chief Executive last month, it was agreed that the United Nations would follow a two-pronged approach to simultaneously provide assistance to the Afghan refugees who had freshly arrived in Pakistan as well as to the affected people inside Afghanistan. Pakistan committed itself to extend every assistance to the United Nations agencies in setting up the relief camps on the Afghan side of the border. This principle of simultaneity was meant to prevent a further exodus of Afghan refugees to Pakistan and to create conditions for the return of those who had sought refuge in Pakistan in the weeks immediately after the imposition of new sanctions by the Security Council against Afghanistan. We are disappointed that the United Nations has not been able to redeem its pledge in accordance with the principle of simultaneity, mutually agreed upon. The United Nations agencies have yet to take any step to establish camps and mobilize relief efforts inside Afghanistan to stop the further influx of Afghan refugees.

I am sure you will agree that Pakistan's record in looking after the Afghan refugees has been impeccable. For years, Pakistan has single-handedly shouldered the burden of Afghan refugees. We gave shelter to 4.5 million Afghan refugees during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Pakistan, already faced with the burden of over 2 million Afghan refugees, however, cannot be expected to cope with the continued influx of refugees, particularly as international assistance dries up. Pakistan's capacity to receive a new influx of displaced persons and refugees is simply exhausted. The paucity of funds at the disposal of UNHCR to look after over 2 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and hundreds and thousands of new arrivals is reflected in the meagre $2 million available at their disposal. This was even

01-32968 (E) 110401

acknowledged by you. It is unfortunate that, in response to your appeal for the estimated $275 million needed for inside Afghanistan and the new arrivals, pledges of less than $45 million have been made so far.

Pakistan has kept the Jalozai camp open to UNHCR, humanitarian aid workers, bilateral aid donors and NGOs who have been providing relief assistance to refugees. However, we cannot accept UNHCR's intention to allow the registration of refugees at Jalozai without the provision of relief inside Afghanistan, as such registration would only induce Afghans to move in greater numbers to Pakistan. This is also contrary to the understanding reached during your visit to Pakistan.

The solution of the problem lies not in focusing on the Jalozai camp alone or in establishing new refugee camps in Pakistan, which would only attract more refugees, but in setting up camps on an emergency basis on the Afghan side of the border.

In forwarding this note, I wish to place on record the disappointment of the Government of Pakistan at the remarks of your Spokesman in his press briefing, blaming Pakistan. At the same time, I wish to reiterate our commitment to honour our obligations and continue our discussions with a view to finding a comprehensive solution to this humanitarian problem.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 46, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Shamshad **Ahmad**

United Nations A/55/897–S/2001/347

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 46
The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 6 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to my letter dated 4 April 2001, I am forwarding herewith the comments of the Government of Pakistan with regard to the misgivings created due to some recent statements by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the spokesman of the Secretary-General on the handling of the Afghan refugees issue (see annex). I request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda 46, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Shamshad **Ahmad**

01-33068 (E) 120401

Annex to the letter dated 6 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comments of the Government of Pakistan on the Afghan refugee issue

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad made the following statement on 6 April 2001.

* * *

I will first give you the background about the understanding reached with the United Nations Secretary-General during his visit regarding assistance to the Afghans who have been provided shelter at Jalozai and other camps.

According to United Nations estimates, at least one million Afghans have been displaced by the worst drought in living memory and are in desperate need of relief assistance. Economic hardship had driven many of them towards Pakistan. Late last year, the exodus was accelerated because of the panic created by the sanctions. United Nations relief agencies and the Secretary-General are on record for having cautioned the Security Council concerning such a consequence. Another factor contributing to dislocation has been the conflict situation in Afghanistan.

During the closing months of last year, nearly 150,000 Afghans entered Pakistan. By now their numbers have exceeded 170,000. Over 70,000 of these new arrivals were accommodated in the new Shamshatoo and Akora camps. The remaining are crowded in Jalozai. Alarmed by the increasing influx and its inability to handle the new arrivals, the Pakistani authorities asked the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to stop further registration, which was proving to be a magnet for the drought-affected and economically displaced Afghans. We instead proposed that the United Nations open relief camps inside Afghanistan to help these economically displaced people. According to our survey in the Shamshatoo camp, 43 per cent are drought affected, 32 per cent are economic migrants and only 25 per cent come from areas which are affected by both drought and conflict. These figures clearly show the need for relief efforts inside Afghanistan.

During the Secretary-General's visit, the question of new Afghan arrivals came under discussion. Earlier, the issue was discussed when Under-Secretary-General Kenzo Oshima visited Pakistan in late February. During discussions with the Secretary-General, the Pakistan side explained that Pakistan's capacity to receive further flows of refugees was exhausted and that the United Nations should provide relief to the displaced Afghans on the Afghan side of the border. The Afghan authorities had agreed to facilitate such an effort. Pakistan gave assurances that it had no intention of pushing back those Afghans who were already in Pakistan. UNHCR and any humanitarian agencies were free to provide assistance. However, Pakistan could allow the registration process and consider providing any additional site only if the United Nations agencies could also simultaneously arrange for relief assistance on the Afghan side of the border. This was agreed. *Last evening (5 April), the Secretary-General had a telephone conversation with the Chief Executive,*

during which this understanding was reconfirmed. We hope that steps will be taken to provide relief assistance on the Afghan side of the border.

Despite repeated Pakistani requests for arranging relief assistance on the Afghan side of the border, in accordance with the understanding reached during the Secretary-General's visit, nothing has been done by any of the concerned United Nations agencies. Instead, we are being pressed to allow registration and provide an additional site for the Afghans at Jalozai. In addition, there is now propaganda that Pakistan is not letting United Nations assistance reach the Jalozai Afghans. There is also absurd propaganda that Pakistan barred the visit of the Secretary-General to Jalozai, and even sinister allegations from certain quarters that Pakistan is doing so because the new arrivals are ethnically non-Pushtoons.

Let me emphasize that it is the United Nations agencies which are not acting in accordance with the understanding reached during the Secretary-General's visit. Let me also make it clear that all humanitarian organizations, United Nations or otherwise, foreign or local, are free to provide all humanitarian assistance that they can mobilize for the Jalozai as well as other camps. The Pakistani Refugee Commission and several Pakistani and foreign NGOs are operating in the camp. If any agencies are handicapped because of their bureaucratic procedures, it is their problem. But in accordance with the understanding reached during the Secretary-General's visit, registration of Afghans at Jalozai will depend on the United Nations undertaking relief efforts on the Afghan side of the border so that registration does not generate new flows of refugees. It should be noted that despite verification that the bulk of the Afghans at Shamshatoo camp are economic migrants, no United Nations agency is doing anything for their repatriation, which would be helped by the provision of relief assistance inside Afghanistan. In any event, Pakistan does not intend to forcibly repatriate these economic migrants.

It is absurd to suggest that Pakistan barred the Secretary-General from visiting Jalozai. The fact is that the high level of security required for a dignitary of the Secretary-General's status could not be assured by the authorities and we could afford no risk. This was explained to the Secretary-General. We have nothing to hide at Jalozai. It is open to the media. It is open to all United Nations officials and other humanitarian workers. We had taken Under-Secretary-General Oshima to Jalozai. The Secretary-General was fully briefed by us and the United Nations officials about the desperate condition of those Afghans. In any event, those suffering Afghans do not need another VIP visit, what they need are funds for relief and assistance.

The Afghans need assistance both inside and outside Afghanistan. It is on this score that international agencies and the donor community has disappointed them. For Afghanistan, despite repeated appeals by the Secretary-General for the required $275 million, the total commitments so far made amount to less than $46 million.

Allegation of discrimination on an ethnic basis is perverse. The new arrivals are of mixed ethnic origin as they come mostly from the drought-affected areas. There are a large number of non-Pushtoons among the over two million Afghans who are already living in Pakistan. Nonetheless, Pakistan will be very happy if the United Nations or other organizations can establish relief camps in areas under the control of the Northern Alliance, where people are also suffering from drought. Alternatively, other neighbours of Afghanistan should be persuaded to open their

borders so that the Afghans from the North do not have to trek all the way through the Taliban-controlled territory to reach Pakistan in search of food.

Pakistan rejects all this baseless criticism, which is all the more unfair in view of the fact that Pakistan has been left virtually alone to look after more than two million Afghan refugees. For the past several years, UNHCR contribution for these refugees has amounted to less than one dollar per refugee per year. With this level of contribution, the United Nations or any other organization or country has little justification to criticize Pakistan. The media plays an important role. We request it to ignore ill-conceived criticism and propaganda and focus on mobilizing assistance for the suffering Afghans.

United Nations S/2001/348

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 4 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2001/15).

I should like to bring it to your attention that this document fails to include among the matters of which the Security Council is seized the letter dated 21 August 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/786), which concerns the United States attack on the Shifa' pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum.

As is well known, ever since then the Sudan has continued to urge the Security Council to send a mission to investigate the facts relating to the reasons given at the time by the United States administration for the destruction of the plant, which met 50 per cent of the Sudan's needs for life-saving drugs and for veterinary vaccines. The Movement of Non-Aligned countries, the African group, the Arab group and the Organization of the Islamic Conference have all supported this request, as is shown in the relevant Security Council documents.

The Sudan therefore requests that the question of the destruction of the Shifa' pharmaceutical plant should be retained in the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, particularly since the Sudan continues to hope that the Council will do it justice by sending a commission of inquiry to investigate the claims made by the United States concerning the plant.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih Mohamed Ahmed **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

01-33105 (E) 110401 110401

United Nations S/2001/349

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 9 April 2001 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit herewith resolution No. 210, dated 28 March 2001, entitled "Developments with respect to the Lockerbie question", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held on 27 and 28 March 2001 in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the present letter and its annex, and have them circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Hussein **Hassouna**
Ambassador

01-33117 (E) 120401 120401

Annex to the letter dated 9 April 2001 from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Developments with respect to the Lockerbie question

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting at the summit level,

Recalling the relevant communiqués issued by the conferences of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

Recalling the relevant decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fifth extraordinary session, held in Sirte on 1 and 2 February 2001,

Welcoming the flexible position taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the positive initiatives it has advanced with a view to resolving the dispute in a peaceful manner,

Appreciating the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya encouraged the two accused, its nationals, to appear before the Scottish court in the Netherlands, and commending the two for their compliance,

Expressing its gratitude to the Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States and the Committee of Five of the Organization of African Unity for their endeavours to seek a just settlement to the dispute,

Taking note of the appointment of a legal expert representing the League of Arab States as a member of the team of international observers monitoring the conduct of the trial of the two accused Libyans before the Scottish court,

Recalling once again the enormity and extent of the damage done to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the sanctions maintained against it for a period of more than seven years and their adverse impact on the economies of neighbouring States,

Affirming that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has fully satisfied all the requirements of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998),

Noting the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Kingdom, and regarding this positive development as concrete evidence that dialogue and mutual understanding are the best way to solve problems,

Recalling the decision of the Council of the European Union adopted at its meeting held in Brussels on 13 September 1999 to lift the embargo measures imposed on Libya, with the exception of the arms embargo, and the statement made by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on 4 November 1999 conveying the gratification of the British Government at the arrangements made by the Libyan judicial authorities for the visit of a Scottish police team to conduct inquiries relating to the Lockerbie affair,

Reiterating its deep regret that the Security Council has not thus far adopted a resolution lifting the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya completely and

definitively, despite having received the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations conveying the information that Libya has fully satisfied the requirements of all the Security Council resolutions indicated,

Taking note of the verdict pronounced in the case by the Scottish court and of the views expressed in its regard by such international legal experts as Robert Black, the Scottish jurist who devised the concept of the court;

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Pact of the League of Arab States,

Decides:

1. To voice its regret at the conviction of one of the Libyan nationals and to express its firm belief that the innocence of either one of them implies that of the other, given that the charges against both were based on identical suppositions;

2. To affirm its solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in seeking a fair and impartial hearing for the Libyan national Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi and respect for all his legal and human rights during and after the appeals process;

3. To alert world public opinion to the political motives that underlay a verdict imposed on the Libyan national Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi that legal experts have found to be flawed in several respects;

4. To demand the immediate release of the Libyan national Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi, who has been convicted for political reasons totally unrelated to the law and who, should he remain in detention, is to be regarded under all applicable laws and customs as a hostage;

5. To reaffirm its categorical rejection of persistent efforts to block the lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and ignore the provisions of paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) and the substance of the related report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, which efforts are in violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and the agreement and guarantees found acceptable by the parties to the dispute;

6. To call upon the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya immediately and definitively on the grounds that the country has satisfied all the requirements of the relevant resolutions of the Council, including its resolution 1192 (1998), and to request the Secretary-General of the League to pursue his endeavours with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council for the adoption of the necessary measures to that end and to maintain contact with the various regional groupings with a view to bringing the necessary pressures to bear;

7. To urge all Arab States collectively to countermand the sanctions and to regard themselves as free of all obligation in their regard, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of League Council resolution 111/5848 and paragraph 4 of its resolution 112/5894, given that their maintenance has lost all justification on any grounds whatever;

8. To appeal to the United States of America to engage in a direct dialogue on equal terms with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in order to discuss and resolve whatever factors may be preventing the normalization of bilateral relations between

the two countries, and allow the Lockerbie case to take its legal and judicial course, as required by the nature of the dispute and as agreed by all parties, free from pressures of any kind;

9. To support the legitimate right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive just compensation for the damage done to it in both material and human terms by the sanctions that were imposed on it;

10. To request the Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States to continue its efforts until such time as the dispute is settled;

11. To retain the present item in its agenda until such time as the dossier on the case can finally be closed;

12. To request the Secretary-General of the League to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the matter to the Council [of Ministers] at its one hundred and sixteenth session.

Resolution 210
28 March 2001

United Nations S/2001/350

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2001

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1335 (2001) of 12 January 2001 by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) until 15 July 2001 and requested me to report to it by 15 April 2001. The present report covers developments since my last report on UNMOP on 29 December 2000 (S/2000/1251).

2. UNMOP consists of 27 United Nations military observers (see annex) headed by a Chief Military Observer, Colonel Graeme Williams (New Zealand).

3. In accordance with its mandate, UNMOP continues to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It also holds regular meetings with the local authorities in order to strengthen liaison, reduce tension, improve safety and security and promote confidence between the parties. The Chief Military Observer maintains contact with the authorities in Zagreb and Belgrade in order to address issues arising from the implementation of resolution 1335 (2001). Cooperation between UNMOP and the multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) is maintained through regular meetings.

II. Situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission

4. The area of responsibility of UNMOP and the designation of the demilitarized and United Nations-controlled zones remain as previously reported. Within this area, the situation has remained stable and calm. UNMOP continues to maintain its 24-hour presence at the team site on the Ostra peninsula, at Herceg Novi in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and at the headquarters at Cavtat and the team site at Gruda in Croatia. Except when restrictions of movement are imposed by either party, UNMOP conducts vehicle, foot and standing patrols throughout its area of responsibility.

Demilitarized zone

5. In accordance with the security regime agreed by the two parties, their police forces maintain control of the demilitarized zone; these are, on the Croatian side, the Special Police and, on the Yugoslav side, the Montenegrin Border Police and Special Police. The demilitarized zone has generally been respected by both parties during the reporting period.

6. As reported previously, the United Nations military observers enjoy unrestricted freedom of movement on the Yugoslav side of the demilitarized zone. On the Croatian side, the authorities continue to require UNMOP to provide advance written notice before undertaking foot or vehicle patrols in the northern part of the zone. Croatian police accompany UNMOP foot patrols.

United Nations-controlled zone

7. The long-standing violations of the security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone remain unchanged. Approximately 25 Croatian Special Police are located at three positions and approximately 10 Montenegrin Border Police are present at two positions inside that zone. The Croatian Special Police conduct

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frequent foot and vehicle patrols throughout the part of the zone accessible to them.

8. Both Croatia and Montenegro continue to maintain manned checkpoints in the United Nations-controlled zone for the purpose of operating a crossing regime for local civilians at Cape Kobila. The presence of these manned checkpoints is a violation of the agreed security regime. The checkpoints also interfere with the freedom of movement of United Nations military observers within the United Nations-controlled zone. On 21 March 2001, the Chief Military Observer, escorting a visiting representative of a Security Council member based in Zagreb, was denied permission to proceed through the checkpoint erected by Croatia in the United Nations-controlled zone. This restriction of movement was protested.

9. The Croatian authorities continue to permit civilians, including local and foreign tourists, to enter the United Nations-controlled zone. Their activities in the zone include fishing, recreation and the collection of firewood. The waters of the United Nations-controlled zone continue to be violated by small craft, which enter from both the Croatian and Montenegrin sides. On 17 March 2001, a civilian van was observed inside the zone. Its occupants told the United Nations military observers that they were conducting a survey on behalf of the Croatian telecommunications authorities.

10. The activities described above, which involve the unauthorized presence of civilians in the United Nations-controlled zone and restriction of movement of the United Nations military observers, are violations of the agreed security regime. While they do not constitute a security threat, they demonstrate disregard for a regime which was freely agreed upon by the parties and which UNMOP is obliged to monitor.

III. Progress towards a negotiated settlement

11. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia have indicated repeatedly their willingness to resolve the dispute over Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations signed by them at Belgrade on 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex). As reported previously, each Government has submitted a proposal for settling the dispute (see S/1998/533 and S/1998/632) and their negotiating teams have held four rounds of talks, the last at Belgrade on 9 March 1999. Despite subsequent exchanges of letters, no further meetings of their negotiating teams have taken place. It is clear from the correspondence that the parties continue to hold divergent views on resolving the dispute. Their positions were outlined most recently in letters to the President of the Security Council dated 22 December 2000 (S/2000/1235; letter from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and 5 January 2001 (S/2001/13; letter from Croatia).

IV. Confidence-building measures

12. As will be recalled, pursuant to the Security Council's request in resolution 1252 (1999), a package of recommendations and options for confidence-building was conveyed informally to the parties by the Secretariat in October 1999 (see S/1999/1051, para. 20). The package covered basic elements of the dispute, confidence-building measures and freedom of movement for local civilians. Subsequent consultations with the parties showed that each favoured some aspects of the package but rejected others, reflecting their overall divergent views on the dispute. During the reporting period, there were no new developments in this regard, despite the call in Security Council resolution 1335 (2001) for the parties to make use of the options package. During recent consultations with UNMOP, neither party expressed an interest in pursuing the options package approach.

V. Observations

13. The fact that the United Nations-monitored zones in the Prevlaka peninsula remained free of significant incidents during the reporting period is encouraging. However, despite positive indications at the beginning of the year, the parties unfortunately did not take advantage of the prevailing calm to move towards a political settlement of their dispute.

14. It is incumbent upon the parties to resume their discussions with the aim of reaching a negotiated solution. In this regard, the package of recommendations and options for confidence-building remains available as a way of achieving progress, and UNMOP stands ready to assist in the development of practical arrangements to give effect to any agreement

which the parties might reach. More generally, as stated in earlier reports, the whole set of instruments of the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes is at the disposal of the parties. I intend to assess the situation before the end of UNMOP's present mandate with a view to exploring, together with the parties, ways of moving the political process forward, and shall inform the Council of my conclusions.

15. As observed previously, the continuing long-standing violations of the established security regime on Prevlaka are not conducive to the development of mutual confidence. The Croatian authorities should lift their restrictions on the movement of the United Nations military observers and permit them unconditional access to all areas of the demilitarized zone. In the United Nations-controlled zone, the presence of Croatian Special Police and Montenegrin Border Police and the continued operation of the checkpoints at Cape Kobila are violations of the security regime. They also interfere with the free movement of United Nations military observers. Accordingly, the Croatian and Montenegrin police presence should be withdrawn and the checkpoints either removed or their continued operation legitimized through a mutual agreement between the parties.

16. In conclusion, I should like to commend the Chief Military Observer and the men and women of UNMOP for their continuing efforts to maintain peace and security in their area of responsibility.

Annex

Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka as at 1 April 2001

Country	*Number of military observers*
Argentina	1
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Finland	1
Ghana	1
Indonesia	2
Ireland	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	2
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Russian Federation	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
Total	**27**

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April 2001

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section